

## TEN

With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!  
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! Addison.  
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.  
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. Bacon.  
5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,  
Scruples, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. Shakspeare. Henry VIII.

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom  
*tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly;  
whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own  
who assume more liberty in exacting from others. Watson.

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful  
and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while  
it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination  
from it, so long it is properly tender. South.

6. Cautious care.  
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness*  
of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a  
mark of a degenerate mind. Government of the Tongue.

7. Soft pathos of expression.  
TENDINOUS. *adj.* [tendineus, Fr. tendinis, Latin.] Sinewy;  
containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are  
harder of cure than fleshy ones. Wiseman.

TENDON. *n. f.* [tendo, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which  
the joints are moved.

A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the  
tendons. Wiseman's Surgery.

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;  
The tendons form compacted close produce, Blackmore.  
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse.

TENDRIL. *n. f.* [tendrillon, French.] The clasp of a vine, or  
other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils; which imply'd

Subjection. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.

So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;  
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. Dryden.

The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only to such as  
have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.

Ray on the Creation.

TENEBRICOSE. *adj.* [tenebricosus, tenebrosus, Latin.] Dark;  
TENEBOUS. } gloomy.

TENEBOUSITY. *n. f.* [tenebra, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

TENEMENT. *n. f.* [tenement, Fr. tenementum, law Latin.] Any  
thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall  
be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build  
himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and in-  
close his ground? Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;  
For then lands and tenements commit no treason. Dryden.

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no  
*tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. Locke.

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,  
And lands and tenements glide down her throat. Pope.

TENENT. *n. f.* See TENET.

TENERITY. *n. f.* [teneritas, tener, Lat.] Tenderness. Ains.

TENESMUS. *n. f.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attend-  
ed with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. Arbuthnot.

TENET. *n. f.* [from tenet, Latin, he holds.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea,  
although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone  
for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful  
*tenet* be deplored. Decay of Piety.

This favours of something ranker than socinianism, even  
the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded  
only upon faintship. South's Sermons.

They wonder men should have mistook  
The *tenets* of their matter's book. Prior.

TENNIS. *n. f.* [this play is supposed by Skinner to be so named  
from the word *tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used  
by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a  
ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old  
ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. Shakspeare.

There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowle,  
There falling out at tennis. Shakspeare. Hamlet.

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to  
the blind goddess. Howel's Vocal Forest.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair  
picture, than to play at tennis with his page. Peacham.

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis

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court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by be-  
ing rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again;  
for such a repercussion would make the sight more con-  
fused. More's Antidote against Atheism.

We conceive not a tennis ball to think, and consequently  
not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.

Locke.

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our  
tennis court, but there are alehouses. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To TENNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.

Those four garçons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so  
drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst  
them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor  
hide himself. Spenser on Ireland.

TENON. *n. f.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fit-  
ted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities  
as mortises to receive, others with *tenon* to fit them. Ray.

The *tenon*-jaw being thin, hath a back to keep it from  
bending. Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

TENOUR. *n. f.* [tenor, Lat. tenor, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity;  
general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with  
sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one  
constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the  
inward passion prevailed. Sidney.

When the world first out of chaos sprang,  
So fill'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran  
Of their felicity; a spring was there,  
An everlasting spring, the jolly year  
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath  
As now did smelt of Winter or of death. Cragshaw.

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe  
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. Milton.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively re-  
quire humility and meekness to all men. Sprat.

Inspire my numbers,  
Till I my long laborious work complete,  
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhymes.

Deduc'd from nature's birth to Caesar's times. Dryden.

This success would look like chance if it were not perpe-  
tual, and always of the same *tenor*. Dryden.

Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,  
Or hot, or cold. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

There is so great a uniformity amongst them, that the  
whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preferred clearly points forth  
the month of May. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold, and regularly low,  
That flunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,  
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. Pope.

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,  
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,  
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,  
Till his lost child be found? Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.

By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which she did use as she was writing of it,  
It bears an angry *tenor*. Shakspeare. As you like it.

Bid me tear the bond.  
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. Shakspeare.

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close  
attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect  
of the divisions into chapters and verses. Locke.

3. A found in music.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-*  
sion, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,  
ye shall not incur present death. Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

TENSE. *adj.* [tensus, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the found into the ear, it is requi-  
site that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, oth-  
erwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and  
damp the found. Holder.

TENSE. *n. f.* [tensus, Fr. tensus, Lat.]

[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation  
of the verb to signify time. Clarke.

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so  
when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be  
called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to  
verbs. Memory faith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen;  
foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. Gray.

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are,  
speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. Locke.

He should have the Latin words given him in their first  
case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself  
from a dictionary. Watts.

TENSENESS. *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the  
contrary to laxity. Should

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Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the  
operation must take place. Sharp's Surgery.

TENSILE. *adj.* [tensus, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals,  
and is likewise the most flexible and *tensile*. Bacon.

TENSILE. *adj.* [tensilis, Lat.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn  
into wires, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.

TENSION. *n. f.* [tension, Fr. tensus, Lat.] The act of stretch-  
ing; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.

It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being raised by  
a stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by  
a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. Holder.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,  
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,  
Which of the air's vibration is the force. Blackmore.

TENSIVE. *adj.* [tensus, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or  
contraction.

From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from  
the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the  
parts by the fulness of humours. Payer on Humours.

TENSURE. *n. f.* [tensus, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state  
of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, we call motion of liberty, which is,  
when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restor-  
eth itself to the natural. Bacon.

TENT. *n. f.* [tente, French; tentorium, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of can-  
vas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corsu, taking a hill not  
far from it, covered the same with *tents*. Kneller.

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by  
occupation they were *tent* makers. Ains. xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon  
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds  
Of cattle grazing. Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.

To Chalm's pleasing plains he took his way,  
There pitch'd his *tent*, and there resolv'd to stay. Dryden.

3. [Tente, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore.

Modest doubt is call'd  
The beacon of the wife; the *tent* that searches  
To th' bottom of the worst. Shakspeare. Troil. and Cressida.

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some  
medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal  
it. Wiseman's Surgery.

4. [Vino tinto, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly  
from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to  
tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves  
Tent in my checks, and schoolboy's tears take up  
The glaces of my night. Shakspeare.

To TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,  
I know my coult. Shakspeare. Hamlet.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart,  
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,  
And *tent* themselves with death. Shakspeare. Coriolanus.

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep  
wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. Wiseman.

TENTATION. *n. f.* [tentation, French; tentatio, Lat.] Trial;  
temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-*  
sation, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,  
ye shall not incur present death. Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

TENTATIVE. *adj.* [tentative, effort, Fr. tentis, Latin.] Try-  
ing; essaying.

TENTED. *adj.* [from tent.] Covered with tents.

Their arms of mine till now have us'd  
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. Shakspeare. Othello.

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,  
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. Pope's Odyssey.

TENTER. *n. f.* [tenda, tentus, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. *Verb* on the TENTER. To be on the stretch; to be in  
difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,  
I never was set so on the *tenters*;  
Or taken tardy with dilemma;  
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. Hudibras, p. ii.

To TENTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder prest rife again, and when leather or  
cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. Bacon's N. Hist. N. 12.

To TENTER. *v. n.* To admit; extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*; linen scarcely. Bacon.

TENTH. *adj.* [tēca, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of  
ten.

It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as  
much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much  
practice. Boyle.

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TENTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,  
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,  
We render you the *tenth*. Shakspeare. Coriolanus.

By decimation and a tithed death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. Shakspeare.

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. Dryden.

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of  
wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces  
of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would  
be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. Locke.

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart  
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own  
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay  
Thy grateful duty. Phillips.

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings  
ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pre-  
tended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of  
the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the  
eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. Cowel.

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from tenth.] In the tenth place.

TENTHINOUS. *adj.* [tenthinus, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *n. f.* A plant. Ains.

TENUOUS. *adj.* [tenuis and folium, Lat.] Having thin  
leaves.

TENUITY. *n. f.* [tenuité, French; tenuitas, from tenuis, Lat.]  
Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side  
boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the  
sap upwards. Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 533.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them  
see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the in-  
fluence of that supremacy. King Charles.

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or  
filaments thereof, their difference in *tenuity*, or apertures for  
motion. Glanville's Sci-f.

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced  
to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal  
purposes. Arbuthnot.

At the height of four thousand miles the ether is of that  
wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of  
an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that  
ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which  
is many million times bigger than the earth. Bentley.

TENUOUS. *adj.* [tenuis, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation,  
or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth  
unto itself. Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.

TENSURE. *n. f.* [tensus, Lat. tensura, Fr. tensura, law Latin.]

*Tensure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of  
their lords. In Scotland are four *tensures*; the first is pura  
clemtencia, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing  
for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call  
feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others,  
paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a hold-  
ing in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt  
spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service  
of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cus-  
tody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land  
holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk or  
haubert, feudum militare or loricaum. *Tensure* in gross is  
the *tensure* in capite; for the crown is called a feignory in  
gross, because a corporation of and by itself. Cowel.

The service follows the *tensure* of lands; and the lands were  
given away by the kings of England to those lords. Spenser.

The uncertainty of *tensure*, by which all worldly things are  
held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. Raleigh.

Man must be known, his strength, his state,  
And by that *tensure* he holds all of fate. Dryden.

TEPEFACTION. *n. f.* [tepefacio, Latin.] The act of warming  
to a small degree.

TEPID. *adj.* [tepidus, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small  
degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,  
Their brood as numerous hatch. Milton.

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,  
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. Dryden.

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as  
warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. Arbuthnot.

TEPIDITY. *n. f.* [from tepid.] Lukewarmness. Ains.

TEPOR. *n. f.* [tepor, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more  
favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. Arbuthnot.

TERATOLOGY. *n. f.* [teratog, and logos.] Bombast, affecta-  
tion of false sublimity. Bailey.

TERCE. *n. f.* [terce, Fr. triens, Latin.] A vessel containing  
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.

Ains.

TERRE-